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Report of the Working Group on the universal periodic review*

Russian Federation

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Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its thirtieth session from 7 to 18 May 2018. The review of the Russian Federation was held at the 12th meeting, on 14 May 2018. The delegation of the Russian Federation was headed by the Minister of Justice, Alexander Konovalov. At its 17th meeting, held on 17th May 2018, the Working Group adopted the report on the Russian Federation.

2. On 10 January 2018, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of the Russian Federation: Cuba, Ethiopia and Philippines.

3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of the Russian Federation:

(a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/1);

(b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/2);

(c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) (A/HRC/WG.6/30/RUS/3).

4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Brazil, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Ukraine was transmitted to the Russian Federation through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The Russian Federation stated that the main achievements and impediments to the realization of human rights, since the second universal periodic review, were described in detail in the national report, which had been prepared in cooperation with civil society.

6. The Russian Federation continued to make efforts to strengthen the international and national institutional frameworks for the protection of human rights. The Constitution gave precedence to universally recognized principles and norms of international law over the provisions of national legislation. Among the international conventions ratified during the period under review were the Council of Europe Convention on the Protection of Children against Sexual Exploitation and Sexual Abuse and the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings. In addition, delegations of the Russian Federation traditionally took an active part in the work of the Third Committee of the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council, the Human Dimension Implementation Meetings and other human rights forums, and interacted with treaty bodies and the special procedures of the Council. The Russian Federation also participated in the activities of regional human rights organizations.

7. At the national level, the Constitutional Court actively pursued its efforts to protect the constitutional rights and freedoms of citizens. Based on its decisions, changes were made in the legislation aimed at strengthening the normative framework for the protection of human rights.

8. In order to improve the quality of national human rights mechanisms, regional commissioners were appointed in various areas of protection of the rights of citizens. Thus,

the protection of human rights in the Russian Federation was carried out both at the federal and the regional levels, which was undoubtedly the most important guarantee of compliance for the realization of human rights.

9. Special units had been set up to combat corruption within governmental bodies. Law enforcement agencies had been actively working to uncover corruption crimes. Citizens could report on known facts involving corruption. During the reporting period, more than 40,000 criminal cases involving corruption had been brought before the courts. Responsibility for indirect forms of bribery had been established as a criminal offence, in compliance with international obligations.

10. Measures had been taken to protect against discrimination, promote tolerance and counteract various forms of intolerance. The definition of discrimination was contained in the Criminal Code. The national strategy on action for women had been approved to prevent discrimination on the basis of sex, and the State nationalities policy strategy had been adopted to prevent and eradicate all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of ethnicity or nationality.

11. The strategy on countering extremism in the Russian Federation had been adopted in 2014. Extremist activities were defined by criminal law and were prosecuted. They included incitement to social, racial, ethnic or religious hatred; promotion of superiority or inferiority of a person on the basis of social, racial, national, religious or linguistic grounds; propaganda and public demonstration of Nazi or similar symbols; public incitement to the commission of those acts; mass production and distribution of materials of that content; and organization and preparation of those acts, their financing and incitement to their implementation. The Criminal Code contained over 10 crimes related to motivations involving political, ideological, racial, national or religious hatred or enmity. Particular attention had been paid to the prevention of racial intolerance and other extremist manifestations during major international sports competitions in the country.

12. Policies and strategies had been adopted on the protection of socially vulnerable groups, including the national strategy on action for children, the strategy for the development of education, and the framework for the State family policy. A draft law was being prepared on the prevention of and protection against domestic violence. For people with disabilities, programmes had been developed to create comfortable living conditions, to integrate them into society and to promote their employment. In 2017, a federal law had been adopted that established a system of State control over the access of persons with disabilities to facilities and services.

13. During the reporting period, the Russian Federation had taken further steps to strengthen the independence of the judiciary. The digitalization of the judicial system was gaining momentum and procedural and penitentiary reforms had been undertaken. Alternative punishments to deprivation of liberty were being given preference, including fines and community service, which had resulted in a drastic reduction in the number of prisoners.

14. Currently, over 225,000 non-profit organizations were registered with the Ministry of Justice. About half of them were socially oriented and focused their work on solving social problems. Those non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and those working to promote and protect human rights received additional support from the State authorities, including through special Presidential grants.

15. A key governmental objective was providing social support to the population. That included poverty reduction policies, such as the establishment of the minimum wage at the equivalent to the minimum living standard as of 2019, child allowance, support for medium-sized enterprises, including a simplified taxation system, strengthening the responsibility of employers for late payment of wages, compulsory social insurance, and the development of prenatal centres.

16. Developments in the education system were currently focused on rural areas, and included human rights education and improving the public's legal literacy.

17. The rights of numerically small indigenous peoples were enshrined in the Constitution. Measures had been taken to develop education in national languages and

considerable funds had been invested in the preservation and restoration of the historical and cultural heritage of the peoples of the Russian Federation.

18. In the process of implementing democratic reforms, the authorities had paid significant attention to international regulatory experience in relevant areas, and to the case law of the European Court of Human Rights. Over recent years, progress had been made in implementing the legal positions of the European Court in the national legal system.

B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review

19. During the interactive dialogue, 115 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

20. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela made recommendations.

21. Sri Lanka encouraged the Russian Federation to continue cooperation with the Human Rights Council.

22. The State of Palestine welcomed the national plan for persons with disabilities and the State's commitment to implementing recommendations.

23. The Sudan commended the State's engagement with the universal periodic review and the institutional and legal developments it had implemented since the previous review.

24. Sweden made recommendations.

25. Switzerland made recommendations.

26. The Syrian Arab Republic made recommendations.

27. Thailand commended the establishment of the Commissioner for Human Rights and the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights.

28. Togo welcomed the establishment of the Office for Migration.

29. Tunisia praised the Russian Federation for strengthening human rights mechanisms.

30. Turkey stated that it followed the situation in Crimea closely, particularly with regard to the safety and well-being of the Crimean Tatars, and hoped that the authorities of the Russian Federation would take the necessary steps to improve their situation.

31. Turkmenistan noted the strengthened dialogue on combating racism, xenophobia and ethnic and religious intolerance.

32. Ukraine made recommendations.

33. The United Arab Emirates welcomed efforts to train law enforcement agents to combat discrimination.

34. The United Kingdom remained concerned about the deteriorating human rights situation in the Russian Federation, its disregard for international commitments, and its action in the region, including in the illegally annexed Crimea.

35. The United States was concerned by restrictions on the rights of members of the political opposition.

36. Peru made recommendations.

37. Uzbekistan welcomed the cooperation of the Russian Federation with human rights mechanisms.

38. Spain made recommendations.

39. Viet Nam welcomed the amendment of the law to reduce cases of deportation of foreign nationals with well-established social ties in the Russian Federation.

40. Yemen welcomed the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

41. Zambia encouraged the State to ratify all the international human rights instruments to which it was not yet a party.

42. Zimbabwe welcomed efforts to provide medical care to orphans and children without parental care.

43. Afghanistan commended the ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

44. Algeria welcomed social assistance measures for vulnerable groups.

45. Angola made recommendations.

46. Argentina congratulated the State on its participation in the second international conference on Safe Schools.

47. Armenia welcomed the State's ratification of treaties, its cooperation with human rights mechanisms and its steps to protect women, children and vulnerable groups.

48. Australia made recommendations.

49. Austria was concerned about restrictions on freedom of association and assembly.

50. Azerbaijan commended the State's ratification of treaties and its judiciary reforms.

51. Bahrain commended the State's efforts to uphold human rights.

52. Bangladesh noted the State family policy and encouraged the Russian Federation to further protect human rights.

53. Belarus commended work towards a constructive and depoliticized international human rights agenda.

54. Belgium was concerned about the situation of human rights defenders.

55. Benin applauded the State's ratification of treaties on children rights and on trafficking in human organs.

56. The Plurinational State of Bolivia welcomed measures on health, education, housing and sustainable rural development.

57. Bosnia and Herzegovina welcomed measures to combat human trafficking and the sexual exploitation of children.

58. Botswana welcomed the State's ratification of treaties and its efforts to strengthen the independence of the judiciary.

59. Brazil encouraged the State to combat discrimination, hate speech and violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals.

60. Bulgaria recognized the adoption of the national strategy on action for women and the activities of the Commissioner for Human Rights. Bulgaria noted restrictions on freedom of assembly, expression and association, and violations of vulnerable groups' rights.

61. Burkina Faso made recommendations.

62. Burundi welcomed the introduction of Human Rights Commissioners, policies to fight corruption and institutions to protect children's rights.

63. Canada urged the Russian Federation to cease violations of the rights of minorities and of human rights defenders in Crimea.

64. Chile was concerned about the law decriminalizing domestic violence committed by a relative.

65. China congratulated the State on its achievements on judicial guarantees, living standards and protection of vulnerable groups.

66. The Congo welcomed the establishment of the Human Rights Commissioners and socioeconomic measures for vulnerable groups.

67. Costa Rica welcomed the national strategy on action for women 2017–2022.

68. Côte d'Ivoire acknowledged the strengthened legal and institutional framework and encouraged the State to pursue human rights reforms.

69. Cuba made recommendations.

70. Cyprus encouraged the Government's efforts to provide social support and combat corruption.

71. Czechia made recommendations.

72. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea noted the Government's efforts to combat racism and neo-Nazism.

73. Denmark was concerned about restrictions on freedom of expression and discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons.

74. Ecuador noted the Government's efforts to ensure equal treatment of its citizens and protect the rights of children.

75. Egypt noted the ratification of international human rights treaties.

76. Estonia made a statement and recommendations.

77. Ethiopia noted the ratification of many international human rights treaties.

78. Finland noted with concern the overall deterioration of the human rights situation in the Russian Federation and urged the Government to comply with its international obligations and cooperate with international human rights mechanisms.

79. France made recommendations.

80. Gabon noted the creation of the Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights.

81. Georgia was concerned at human rights violations in the Russian Federation and in territories under its effective control.

82. Germany made recommendations.

83. Honduras made recommendations.

84. Hungary encouraged the Government to strengthen its cooperation with regional human rights mechanisms.

85. Iceland was concerned about interference in people's freedom of religion and about the crackdown on human rights defenders and journalists.

86. India noted measures taken to protect vulnerable groups and combat discrimination.

87. Indonesia noted the Government's efforts to improve the standard of living of persons with disabilities.

88. The Islamic Republic of Iran noted efforts to improve citizens' quality of life.

89. Iraq noted the national strategies on women and children.

90. Ireland noted efforts to combat discrimination against women.

91. Italy commended the Russian Federation for its ratification of several international human rights instruments.

92. Japan welcomed measures to protect children and persons with disabilities.

93. Kazakhstan encouraged the Russian Federation to extend its migration legislation.

94. Kyrgyzstan welcomed measures to promote and protect human rights.

95. The Lao People's Democratic Republic commended the Russian Federation for adopting its child protection policy.

96. Latvia was concerned about violations of fundamental freedoms in the Russian Federation.

97. Lebanon noted the commitment of the Russian Federation to pluralism and coexistence in its human rights policy.

98. Libya highlighted progress in children's rights.

99. Liechtenstein welcomed the moratorium on the death penalty.

100. Lithuania regretted the failure of the Russian Federation to implement some of the recommendations it had accepted at the previous review.

101. Luxembourg made recommendations.

102. Madagascar commended the Russian Federation for ratifying international instruments and establishing a migration administration.

103. Malaysia recognized the improvements the Russian Federation had made in its human rights legal framework.

104. Maldives commended the Russian Federation for its law prohibiting child trafficking and exploitation.

105. Mali welcomed the strategies on women's rights and poverty reduction.

106. Mauritania welcomed the Government's continuous efforts to combat corruption, inter alia, through legislative and administrative measures to guarantee transparency in public administration. It called for further efforts to combat racial discrimination and xenophobia and to narrow the gender wage gap.

107. Mexico acknowledged progress regarding the rights of indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities.

108. Montenegro was concerned about discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity, and hate speech.

109. Mozambique acknowledged progress regarding previous recommendations and the ratification of human rights instruments.

110. Myanmar acknowledged the strengthening of fundamental rights and freedoms, especially efforts to combat gender-based violence.

111. Namibia welcomed recent legal and institutional measures affecting human rights.

112. Nepal welcomed the new commissioners for human rights and children's rights.

113. The Netherlands called for greater tolerance towards lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and for prevention of discrimination.

114. New Zealand made recommendations.

115. Nicaragua made recommendations.

116. Nigeria welcomed anti-corruption measures and legislation on strengthening the family and non-discrimination.

117. Norway made recommendations.

118. Pakistan made recommendations.

119. Paraguay noted the creation of the posts of Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation, Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights and the regional commissioners for the rights of indigenous peoples.

120. Uruguay applauded the fact that the Russian Federation had respected the moratorium on the death penalty.

121. The Philippines welcomed numerous positive developments on human rights in the Russian Federation.

122. Poland was concerned that discrimination against residents of Crimea was on the increase.

123. Portugal welcomed the measures taken to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sport.

124. Qatar underscored the importance of promoting children's rights and combating discrimination and violence against women.

125. Romania noted the importance of promoting human rights issues.

126. Rwanda encouraged the Russian Federation to adopt more proactive measures through the implementation of relevant anti-discrimination legislation.

127. Saudi Arabia congratulated the Russian Federation on the adoption of a national strategy for the development of education, prioritizing children's upbringing.

128. Senegal welcomed the strengthening of the legal and institutional framework.

129. Serbia commended the Government's measures to build a society based on tolerance.

130. Singapore welcomed the steps taken to promote the equal participation of women in all spheres.

131. Slovakia was concerned at reports of harassment and intimidation of lawyers, journalists and human rights defenders.

132. Slovenia encouraged the Government to take measures to foster a safe and enabling environment for civil society.

133. South Africa made recommendations.

134. The Republic of Korea welcomed the efforts of the Russian Federation to tackle crimes motivated by racism.

135. The delegation of the Russian Federation noted that the questions and recommendations from several delegations regarding human rights in territories that were not part of the Russian Federation, specifically Donbass, Abkhazia and South Ossetia, were unacceptable as they did not comply with the principles of the universal periodic review, as set out in resolutions 5/1 and 16/21 of the Human Rights Council. The remark that those territories were under the "effective control" of the Russian Federation was without basis. Moreover, the reference to the "illegally annexed" Crimea at the hands of the Russian Federation was also unacceptable. The populations of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol had chosen to be part of the Russian Federation through a free and democratic referendum, therefore exercising their right to self-determination, which was enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and fundamental international instruments.

136. Accordingly, in the territory of Crimea and Sevastopol, all the laws of the Russian Federation were in force, without exception. Citizens were under the protection of the jurisdiction of the Russian Federation and all cases of violations of the rights of those living in Crimea and Sevastopol were handled by the relevant authorities. The Russian Federation was ready to welcome representatives of international organizations to Crimea, provided visits were conducted impartially, in accordance with the mandates of the relevant organizations and the rules and procedures applicable to visits to the territory of the Russian Federation.

137. Several delegations had referred to alleged discrimination on various grounds in the Russian Federation without providing the Working Group with factual accounts. Those references were based merely on a general presumption of discrimination, reportedly on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, or religious or political beliefs, or against human rights defenders and journalists. However, there was no evidence of such discrimination or the related violations. Individuals could be prosecuted only for criminal violations or administrative offences, such as violations of the laws regulating rallies, demonstrations and marches, statements made in the media, viewpoints published online or activities of a religious organization. No one could be prosecuted on the grounds of their political views. The decision to prohibit activities such as rallies, media publications and religious activities lay with the judiciary, which was independent of the executive. Those

decisions were taken in strict compliance with the laws of the Russian Federation, including those relating to combating extremism.

138. Similarly, a number of statements had made reference to hate speech, without mentioning any specific cases. The Russian Federation could not bear full responsibility for every individuals' views. Nonetheless, individuals who violated the rights of others or acted against the political or religious beliefs of others would be held accountable.

139. As for the recommendations that had been made on protecting the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, especially in the Chechen Republic, investigations had revealed that there had been no incidents of discrimination against those persons.

140. The civil rights of non-profit organizations that were considered foreign agents were not affected, provided they observed the relevant administrative and legal requirements. Some 76 such organizations had recently adjusted their foreign financing arrangements and were now pursuing the activities declared in their charters.

141. The delegation confirmed that the judiciary was independent and impartial. The allegations that had been made about the politically motivated nature of courts decisions were groundless.

142. The Russian Federation acknowledged the recommendations concerning the need to provide social assistance to victims of domestic violence; centres providing such assistance did exist, but more were needed. Legislation was in place concerning the enjoyment of the rights of women, and individuals could be held criminally responsible for discriminating against them.

143. The Russian Federation was actively implementing the resolutions adopted by the Human Rights Council. However, a number of decisions of the European Court of Human Rights remained unclear and could not be implemented. Nonetheless, cooperation with the European Court on those issues would continue. While the Russian Federation had always supported the ratification of international conventions, their implementation took time.

144. Between 2012 and 2017, the Government had implemented a national strategy on action for children, including amendments to the Family, Civil and Criminal Codes, the Code of Administrative Offences, the Law on Guardianship and the Law on Guarantees of the Main Rights of Children. The Presidential Commissioner for Children's Rights played an important role in terms of child protection. The Commissioner paid particular attention to the protection of children in vulnerable situations, such as orphans and children with disabilities. Additional efforts were being made to protect children's rights in court.

145. Concerning labour and social protection, the minimum wage had for the first time been increased nationwide to represent 100 per cent of the minimum living standard, and would be indexed in the future. That measure and similar steps, taken together, had benefited over 3 million poor workers. Moreover, efforts were ongoing to develop a system of allowances and other forms of support for families with children. As for people with disabilities, a major push was under way to create the necessary conditions for employing such persons. Over the previous five years, there had been a 150 per cent increase in subsidies paid to organizations of persons with disabilities. Support had also been provided to companies that helped employ persons with disabilities. A plan had been approved for 2017–2022, with the overall goal of increasing the number of persons with disabilities in the labour market. In addition, a quota mechanism for the employment of persons with disabilities was being finalized.

146. Special attention was paid to pension support for retirees. All pensions were now indexed annually, with pensions currently exceeding the inflation rate. In the future, measures to combat poverty would be continued. A systematic programme was being developed to improve the quality of life of elderly persons and to increase life expectancy.

II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

147. **The following recommendations will be examined by the Russian Federation, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the thirty-ninth session of the Human Rights Council:**

147.1 **Promptly ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Japan) (Togo);**

147.2 **Continue considering accession to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Mozambique) (Yemen);**

147.3 **Ratify the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Kyrgyzstan) (Philippines);**

147.4 **Consider ratification of the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (Senegal) (Sri Lanka);**

147.5 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and fully align national legislation with all obligations under the Rome Statute (Latvia);**

147.6 **Ratify the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court in its 2020 version, including the Kampala amendments on the crime of aggression, and review its national legislation in order to ensure full alignment with the Statute (Liechtenstein);**

147.7 **Accede to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and establish a national preventive mechanism, as required under that Protocol (Liechtenstein);**

147.8 **Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Denmark) (Poland) (Hungary);**

147.9 **Consider ratification of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Senegal) (Chile);**

147.10 **Ratify the Optional Protocols to the Convention against Torture and to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);**

147.11 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein) (Portugal) (Togo);**

147.12 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and take steps towards a de jure abolition of the death penalty (Italy);**

147.13 **Accede to the Second Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, taking into account that the Russian Federation considers itself to be in full compliance with the fundamental obligation under the same (Namibia);**

147.14 **Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, while welcoming the Russian Federation's continued observation of a moratorium on the use of the death penalty and the adoption of relevant legislation (Rwanda);**

147.15 **Consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Uruguay) (Romania);**

147.16 **Continue actions and initiatives aimed at ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Benin);**

147.17 Accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and to the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture (Costa Rica);

147.18 Ratify the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) (Madagascar) (Paraguay);

147.19 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Spain);

147.20 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Montenegro) (Slovakia);

147.21 Formally endorse the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples and implement its principles in national legislation (Norway);

147.22 Consider acceding to the core international human rights treaties to which it is not yet a party (Zimbabwe);

147.23 Accede to international human rights instruments to which the country is not yet a party, particularly the International Convention on the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (Honduras);

147.24 Consider ratifying the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons as well as the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (Burkina Faso);

147.25 Sign and ratify the Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety to the Convention on Biological Diversity in order to guarantee the right to health and to a healthy environment (Ecuador);

147.26 Ensure that the Russian Federation's international human rights obligations are fully implemented, as foreseen in the Russian Constitution (Estonia);

147.27 Repeal laws that allow the decisions of international human rights bodies, notably the European Court of Human Rights, to be disregarded (Lithuania);

147.28 Fully comply with the provisional measures order of 19 April 2017 of the International Court of Justice (Ukraine);

147.29 Grant approval for all pending visit requests by special procedure mandate holders of the Human Rights Council and consider extending a standing invitation to all mandate holders (Latvia);

147.30 Extend a standing invitation to the special procedures of the Human Rights Council (Paraguay);

147.31 Issue a standing invitation to all international human rights mechanisms (Czechia);

147.32 Cooperate fully with international human rights monitoring mechanisms, including United Nations Special Rapporteurs, and ensure their unrestricted access throughout the Russian Federation and to the illegally annexed Crimea in order to fulfil its obligation as an occupying force to guarantee the protection of human rights (Estonia);

147.33 Continue to cooperate constructively with all treaty bodies and United Nations mechanisms by participating actively in the work of the Human Rights Council at the United Nations (Nicaragua);

147.34 **Actively participate in the international exchange of best practices in the promotion and protection of human rights (Pakistan);**

147.35 **Continue the policy of negotiations and non-politicized constructive dialogue in dealing with the global agenda of human rights and continue presenting and organizing initiatives in the Human Rights Council for this purpose (Syrian Arab Republic);**

147.36 **Take vigorous efforts to strengthen equal and respectful cooperation in the promotion and protection of human rights, in line with the internationally recognized principles and norms of international law (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.37 **Continue working to minimize the negative impact of the unilateral coercive measures applied by some countries against the Russian Federation, which affect the enjoyment of human rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.38 **Oppose the politicization of human rights and their use to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign States (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.39 **Ensure access to the occupied Crimea by international human rights mechanisms (Ukraine);**

147.40 **Uphold obligations under international law to allow access to Crimea for international human rights monitors (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

147.41 **Continue efforts to strengthen the legislative and institutional framework of the national system for the promotion and protection of human rights (Cuba);**

147.42 **Establish an independent national authority on the promotion of women (Honduras);**

147.43 **Continue further strengthening the posts of the Commissioners, particularly that for human rights (India);**

147.44 **Develop a national programme for system-wide support and improvement of the quality of life of older persons (Cuba);**

147.45 **Continue the concerted efforts to improve and strengthen human rights protection arrangements (Ethiopia);**

147.46 **Redouble its efforts aimed at raising the awareness of the population about the promotion and protection of human rights (Indonesia);**

147.47 **Establish a permanent national mechanism for follow-up and implementation of the recommendations received from the different human rights mechanisms (Paraguay);**

147.48 **Consider the establishment of a national mechanism for coordination, implementation, reporting and follow-up on human rights issues (Portugal);**

147.49 **Establish follow-up mechanisms and present reports to implement the national tolerance programme established in 2016 (United Arab Emirates);**

147.50 **Ensure the compliance of domestic legislation with the obligations of the Russian Federation under international law in the field of human rights and fundamental freedoms (Poland);**

147.51 **Accelerate the process of amending its domestic legislation and practices in line with the provisions of international human rights instruments (Zimbabwe);**

147.52 **Restore full respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms at home (Ukraine);**

147.53 **Take measures to review existing legislation to be in line with international human rights obligations and foster an enabling environment for civil society (Austria);**

147.54 **Review national legislation and take administrative measures to address the concerns expressed by the Human Rights Committee regarding the free exercise of freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association (Costa Rica);**

147.55 **Repeal or revise legislation in order to bring it into conformity with the obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to ensure protection of the rights to freedom of opinion, expression, association and assembly (Latvia);**

147.56 **Adopt a comprehensive law against gender violence and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (the Istanbul Convention), and advance in the recognition and implementation of the women and peace and security agenda (Spain);**

147.57 **Conclude its work on drafting a federal law on preventing domestic violence (Congo) (Gabon);**

147.58 **Draft and enact legislation that would clearly prohibit all corporal punishment of children in all settings (Zambia);**

147.59 **Amend the Criminal Code in order to add provisions that explicitly criminalize the recruitment of all children under 18 years of age by the armed forces and by non-State armed groups (Zambia);**

147.60 **Take the necessary measures to amend national legislation and include provisions that explicitly criminalize the recruitment of children under 18 years of age by the armed forces and by non-State armed groups (Argentina);**

147.61 **Repeal the law on foreign agents and ensure that the freedoms of assembly, association, expression, demonstration and the press are not limited (Spain);**

147.62 **Repeal the legislation on "undesirable organizations" and "foreign agents" (Sweden);**

147.63 **Repeal laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable" organizations, and amend vague and overly broad "extremism" legislation to prevent this from being used to target those exercising their rights to freedom of expression and association (Australia);**

147.64 **Revise or repeal legislation that unduly limits the freedoms of association, assembly, expression, religion or belief, including the "foreign agents" law and the law on "undesirable organizations" (Canada);**

147.65 **Repeal laws that limit freedom of expression online and offline, including the so-called Yarovaya package of counter-terrorism legislation (Sweden);**

147.66 **End the practice of using the broad and vague anti-extremism and counter-terrorism legislation to pursue politically motivated charges (Sweden);**

147.67 **Relinquish de facto executive control over the media, the parliament and the courts, and repeal or amend legislation used to criminalize normal societal discourse, such as that on "extremism", foreign agents, undesirable foreign organizations, anonymizer bans, and Internet blacklisting, as well as the "Yarovaya amendments", which are used to criminalize normal societal discourse, so that all its laws are consistent with the Russian Federation's human rights obligations and commitments (United States of America);**

147.68 **Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation on the grounds of sexual orientation, including measures to allow lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons to exercise their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly without fear of harassment (Ireland);**

147.69 **Amend legislation to include an explicit provision on prohibition of discrimination based on gender (Iceland);**

147.70 **Repeal Federal Law No. 135-FZ by means of which "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relationships" is a criminal offence (Denmark);**

147.71 **Pursue the practice of State assistance to NGOs working in the area of promotion and protection of human rights (Kazakhstan);**

147.72 **Adopt measures to implement its national policy in order to ensure equality of human rights and freedoms regardless of race, nationality, language, religion or belief, and provide appropriate government funding for related activities (Pakistan);**

147.73 **Strengthen activities at all levels to combat discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity and hate speech in the media and by politicians (Kyrgyzstan);**

147.74 **Focus efforts on combating racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, step up these efforts and efforts in the protection of minorities and vulnerable groups (Mali);**

147.75 **Take further measures to effectively curb racial profiling by law enforcement officers, the use of racist and hate speech by officials and politicians, and the dissemination of negative stereotypes and prejudices by some media outlets (Namibia);**

147.76 **Introduce a definition of discrimination into the Criminal Code in line with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (Montenegro);**

147.77 **Continue with its efforts in countering racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance (Nigeria);**

147.78 **Amend anti-extremist legislation to effectively fight racism and xenophobia while avoiding unjustified human rights restrictions (Germany);**

147.79 **Continue actions and initiatives aimed at fighting racism, xenophobia, aggressive nationalism, ethnic intolerance and neo-Nazism (Benin);**

147.80 **Continue its policy to fight racism by ensuring that all allegations of racist and xenophobic crimes are thoroughly investigated and, where appropriate, prosecuted and exemplarily punished (Côte d'Ivoire);**

147.81 **Adopt a national strategy to prevent and combat hate speech (Honduras);**

147.82 **Adopt stringent measures to counter racist hate speech (South Africa);**

147.83 **Take additional steps to combat and prevent dissemination and propaganda of ideologies, supremacy ideas or theories based on race, ethnic, religious or social origin that justify or encourage any form of racial hatred and discrimination (Pakistan);**

147.84 **Continue to prevent acts of racial discrimination in sport and those acts targeting foreigners (Senegal);**

147.85 **Step up measures to combat racial discrimination, including by continuing efforts to prevent manifestations of racial discrimination in sport (Brazil);**

147.86 Adopt comprehensive anti-discrimination legislation, with the definition of all forms of discrimination in accordance with international standards (Slovenia);

147.87 Enhance the training of law enforcement agencies in countering racial discrimination and racial profiling (South Africa);

147.88 Adopt a comprehensive anti-discrimination law prohibiting discrimination on any grounds, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Honduras);

147.89 Adopt anti-discrimination legislation encompassing all forms of discrimination and take measures to significantly reduce domestic violence (Germany);

147.90 Take concrete measures to combat all forms of discrimination, including when based on religion or belief and on sexual orientation, in compliance with international obligations (Italy);

147.91 Cease discrimination on the grounds of ethnicity, sexual orientation and gender identity (Georgia);

147.92 Look into measures to increase protection and support systems for victims of gender-based discrimination and domestic violence (Malaysia);

147.93 Continue efforts to harmonize gender equality for guaranteeing equal rights (Turkmenistan);

147.94 Take measures aimed at combating stereotypes that may promote discrimination against persons based on their sexual orientation (Argentina);

147.95 Continue implementation of the national strategy on action for women with a view to promoting gender equality (India);

147.96 Take steps to effectively promote tolerance and prevent violence and discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation and gender identity, ensure effective investigation of acts of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and hold those responsible to account (Netherlands);

147.97 Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people are able to exercise their rights to freedom of peaceful assembly and expression without discrimination or fear of reprisals, and investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all allegations of abductions, secret imprisonment, torture and other ill-treatment, and killings of gay men in Chechnya (New Zealand);

147.98 Ensure that lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons can freely exercise their rights, and thoroughly investigate the anti-gay persecution in Chechnya while protecting the witnesses (Germany);

147.99 End the persecution of people perceived to be gay or bisexual (Iceland);

147.100 Take concrete action to prevent discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, including by repealing the law against "propaganda of non-traditional sexual relations" (Norway);

147.101 Continue providing international assistance for development (Syrian Arab Republic);

147.102 Share its experiences in implementing the strategy for the sustainable development of rural areas for the period up to 2030 and in human rights education and training for law enforcement officials (Democratic People's Republic of Korea);

147.103 Step up its efforts to develop social and environmental impact assessments on the enjoyment of human rights prior to issuing licences for mining and exploitation of natural resources (Indonesia);

147.104 **Make efforts to review the definition of extremist activity for the proper application of the federal law combating extremist activity (Republic of Korea);**

147.105 **Strengthen the human rights perspective in the fight against terrorism (Peru);**

147.106 **Abolish the death penalty (Honduras);**

147.107 **Give due consideration to the legal abolition of the death penalty (Liechtenstein);**

147.108 **Take all the necessary steps to fully abolish the death penalty (Portugal);**

147.109 **Investigate cases of enforced disappearance, particularly in the North Caucasus, and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (France);**

147.110 **Ensure that all investigations into cases of abductions, unlawful detentions, torture and other ill-treatment, as well as killings, are conducted thoroughly and effectively (Austria);**

147.111 **Ensure independent and credible investigations of alleged human rights violations in the North Caucasus and hold accountable anyone found responsible (Australia);**

147.112 **Strengthen measures aimed at investigating allegations of enforced disappearances in the North Caucasus and ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina);**

147.113 **Investigate allegations of torture and inhuman treatment in custody in a transparent manner and bring those responsible to justice (Germany);**

147.114 **Intensify efforts to fight domestic violence (Italy);**

147.115 **Ratify the Istanbul Convention and repeal legislation that decriminalizes domestic violence (Estonia);**

147.116 **Continue efforts towards the adoption of a law against domestic violence (Saudi Arabia);**

147.117 **Enhance work to prevent and combat domestic violence (Kyrgyzstan);**

147.118 **Improve support services for victims of domestic violence, including access to psychosocial support, educational centres and shelters for victims (Maldives);**

147.119 **Adopt national legislation prohibiting all forms of gender-based violence, including domestic violence, and ensuring adequate care for victims (Mexico);**

147.120 **Enhance its efforts towards combating domestic violence and advancing women's empowerment (Myanmar);**

147.121 **Criminalize domestic violence and abolish the list of "prohibited professions", in order not to restrict the employment rights of women (Paraguay);**

147.122 **Strengthen measures to combat domestic violence, in particular gender-based violence, including through the adoption and implementation of specific legislation to ensure that cases of domestic violence are investigated and prosecuted (Rwanda);**

147.123 **Effectively investigate all cases of violence against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons and activists, including the violation of their rights to freedom of expression and assembly, and bring perpetrators to justice (Montenegro);**

147.124 Ensure the protection of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender rights across the Russian Federation, including by investigating ongoing persecution of human rights activists and lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender individuals in Chechnya (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);

147.125 Investigate complaints of detention, torture and other ill-treatment committed against homosexuals in Chechnya, as well as taking the necessary measures to eliminate discrimination based on sexual orientation and gender identity (Chile);

147.126 Investigate promptly, thoroughly and impartially instances of hate-based violence, including reports of mass detentions, torture and killings of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex individuals in Chechnya in 2017 (Canada);

147.127 Investigate all reports of attacks on, or threats against, human rights defenders, lawyers, journalists, civil society activists and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and bring those responsible to justice (Norway);

147.128 Investigate attacks on members of civil society, including lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons in Chechnya, and bring perpetrators to justice while providing legal redress for victims (Lithuania);

147.129 Investigate repression against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, including in Chechnya (Luxembourg);

147.130 Step up efforts to combat human trafficking and consider the possibility of developing a relevant national action plan (Qatar);

147.131 Immediately release Ukrainian citizens who have been unlawfully detained or sentenced (Ukraine);

147.132 Release all political prisoners held in the Russian Federation and occupied Crimea (United States of America);

147.133 Ensure that public detention monitoring committees are independent, adequately resourced and that their members are selected in a transparent manner (Switzerland);

147.134 Take measures to improve conditions of pretrial detention for suspected and accused women with children in the penitentiary system (Egypt);

147.135 Use the potential of non-governmental and religious organizations in solving the problems of persons released from places in which they have been deprived of liberty, and their effective integration into society (Islamic Republic of Iran);

147.136 Regarding illegally annexed Crimea, remove the Mejlis from the list of "extremist organizations", lift all restrictions imposed on its activities and immediately end the practice of sending Crimean prisoners to serve their sentences in the Russian Federation (Czechia);

147.137 Continue its efforts to upgrade its judicial system (Sudan);

147.138 Continue implementing reforms of the judicial system and of the administration of justice (Angola);

147.139 Continue improving the judicial system with the aim of ensuring the transparency of the courts and the access of all citizens to justice (Armenia);

147.140 Continue efforts to strengthen the proper functioning of the judicial system and ensure the right to a fair trial (Austria);

147.141 Respect the right to a fair trial and ensure effective remedies for alleged violations of due process (France);

147.142 **Continue the ongoing judicial system reform and strengthening of measures for the promotion of public confidence in the judicial system and openness to justice (Syrian Arab Republic);**

147.143 **Continue efforts to further liberalize and humanize criminal legislation (Kazakhstan);**

147.144 **Redouble efforts to liberalize and humanize criminal legislation (Nicaragua);**

147.145 **Pursue efforts to enforce equally and without discrimination the legal provisions relevant to the protection of individuals and their public freedoms (Lebanon);**

147.146 **Continue to take further measures to tackle corruption (Japan);**

147.147 **Sustain its efforts and commitment to combat corruption (Nigeria);**

147.148 **Continue the efforts aimed at combating all forms of corruption and step up education programmes that raise awareness about this phenomenon (Qatar);**

147.149 **Demonstrate that the laws of the Russian Federation apply in Chechnya by investigating reports of torture and other human rights violations and abuses, and holding those responsible to account (United States of America);**

147.150 **End impunity for attacks on journalists and human rights activists, and ensure space for civil society and opposition politicians to operate without fear of reprisals (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**

147.151 **Uphold the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex people by amending article 282 of the Criminal Code, article 5.62 of the Code of Administrative Offences and article 3 of the Labour Code (New Zealand);**

147.152 **Ensure the exercise of political competition through free and fair elections, including equitable access to the political process (Canada);**

147.153 **Continue easing regulations on media coverage and Internet censorship in order to secure and facilitate the exercise of freedom of expression (Japan);**

147.154 **Ensure fully everyone's right to exercise freedom of expression (Estonia);**

147.155 **Strengthen human rights guarantees for freedom of expression and peaceful assembly (Peru);**

147.156 **Repeal legislation and regulations that limit the legitimate exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, association and belief (Norway);**

147.157 **Refrain from detaining participants of peaceful demonstrations and ensure that police officers who use excessive force against protesters are held accountable (Sweden);**

147.158 **End the practice of obstructing peaceful demonstrations by, under politically motivated pretexts, not granting them authorization (Sweden);**

147.159 **Ensure that anyone, including human rights defenders and journalists, can exercise their right to freedom of expression, including online, without fear of reprisal (Switzerland);**

147.160 **End its routine excessive banning of public assemblies and imposing excessive conditions regarding the place, time and manner of their conduct (Denmark);**

147.161 **Take the measures necessary to guarantee the full enjoyment of freedom of expression, in particular freedom of the press, and put an end to restrictions on access to some resources online (Luxembourg);**

147.162 Uphold the rights to freedom of assembly and expression, as enshrined in the Constitution (New Zealand);

147.163 Safeguard the freedom of association of all its people, as prescribed in the Constitution, including of journalists, lawyers and human rights defenders (Botswana);

147.164 Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with international human rights standards (New Zealand);

147.165 Take all the necessary measures in order to respect the right to freedom of assembly, in line with its international obligations, including by repealing article 212.1 of the Criminal Code or by aligning it with international standards (Belgium);

147.166 Improve existing law and practice to guarantee freedom of expression, freedom of the media, and the safety of journalists (Poland);

147.167 Guarantee freedom of expression, particularly online, as well as freedom of the media (France);

147.168 Implement recommendations relating to the freedom of the press and information accepted during the last cycle of the universal periodic review (Georgia);

147.169 Continue efforts to protect journalists from violence and intimidation and intensify cooperation with the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe Representative on Freedom of the Media (Austria);

147.170 Ensure that cases of violence and intimidation against independent journalists are independently investigated and that their perpetrators are effectively brought to justice (Belgium);

147.171 Prevent and investigate beatings, threats and trials based on dubious charges of human rights defenders, journalists, political actors and civil society (Canada);

147.172 Establish institutional mechanisms for the prevention, protection and investigation of acts of intimidation, violence and reprisals that may target journalists and human rights defenders (Costa Rica);

147.173 Ensure effective and impartial investigations by the law enforcement authorities aimed at preventing and combating offences against journalists and human rights defenders, with a view to holding the perpetrators accountable (Romania);

147.174 Release all journalists detained on politically motivated charges or sentenced for expressing critical or dissenting views, including about political events or the status of illegally annexed Crimea (Slovakia);

147.175 Take effective and credible measures to protect and facilitate the exercise of the rights to freedom of peaceful assembly, freedom of opinion and expression, and freedom of association (Slovakia);

147.176 Bring legislation governing public assemblies and its enforcement into conformity with international human rights standards, particularly ensuring that any sanctions for violations of freedom of assembly do not create undue obstacles to freedom of assembly and expression (Slovenia);

147.177 Ensure that NGOs can work free of threats and intimidation and ensure equal participation in political and public affairs by all stakeholders, including NGOs (Slovakia);

147.178 Cease restricting civil society and NGOs (Georgia);

147.179 Ensure the protection of human rights defenders, particularly in the North Caucasus (France);

147.180 **Guarantee the effective exercise of freedom of assembly and association to allow human rights defenders and political activists to do their work (Luxembourg);**

147.181 **Take measures to enlarge the space for civil society, in particular to review relevant legal provisions (Republic of Korea);**

147.182 **Continue and strengthen its meaningful engagement with civil society in implementing universal periodic review recommendations and safeguarding human rights (Myanmar);**

147.183 **Ensure the unrestricted work of civil society and repeal the "foreign agents" law as well as the law on "undesirable organizations" (Czechia);**

147.184 **Review the current restrictive legal framework, especially the laws on foreign agents, undesirable organizations and extremism (Estonia);**

147.185 **Ensure that the federal law on combating extremist activity is not arbitrarily used to limit freedom of expression (Czechia);**

147.186 **Bring the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable organizations" in line with its international obligations and ensure that civil society can receive support from partners abroad (Germany);**

147.187 **Repeal the "foreign agents" law and the law on "undesirable" organizations (Iceland);**

147.188 **Revise the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable organizations" to ensure that NGOs and media organizations can exercise their legitimate activities in line with international law and human rights standards (Ireland);**

147.189 **Repeal the law on "undesirable organizations" (France);**

147.190 **Consider the revision of the current legislation on "combating extremism" and on "foreign agents", so as to define more precisely the limitations to fundamental freedoms in compliance with international obligations (Italy);**

147.191 **Review its legislation regulating the functioning of NGOs, in particular the federal law on non-commercial organizations and the federal law on undesirable organizations, and bring it into accordance with international human rights law, as previously recommended (Finland);**

147.192 **Repeal legislation under which NGOs can be declared "foreign agents" and "undesirable" organizations (New Zealand);**

147.193 **Repeal the laws on "foreign agents" and "undesirable" organizations (Lithuania);**

147.194 **Revise the so-called "foreign agent" law and take all the necessary steps to ensure that civil society organizations, including the media, can exercise their activities without fear of stigmatization or punishment by law (Netherlands);**

147.195 **Review the legislation on the functioning of non-governmental organizations, such as law No. 121 on non-commercial organizations, and ensure its compliance with international human rights practices and standards (Mexico);**

147.196 **Implement programmes aimed at eliminating the restrictive environment in which NGOs and civil society organizations that promote human rights and diversity in political opinion act (Romania);**

147.197 **Continue to take steps to strengthen cooperation and coordination between State authorities and civil society institutions in the promotion and protection of human rights (Philippines);**

147.198 **Strengthen the yearly award grants from the federal budget for socially important projects in the print and electronic media (Ethiopia);**

147.199 **Uphold the rights to freedom of conscience and religion by refraining from outlawing religious groups as "extremist" solely for the peaceful practice of their religious beliefs, such as has happened with Jehovah's Witnesses (New Zealand);**

147.200 **Reconsider the recent outlawing of the Jehovah Witnesses and stop their persecution (Spain);**

147.201 **End the targeting of Jehovah's Witnesses for exercising their freedom of religion (Iceland);**

147.202 **Respect its international obligations and amend its legislation to ensure the right to the peaceful enjoyment of freedom of religion and belief for adherents of Jehovah's Witnesses in the Russian Federation (Denmark);**

147.203 **Refrain from banning religious groups on the grounds of extremism, even though they practise their religious belief in a peaceful way, and also withdraw administrative accusations and criminal accusations against their members (Luxembourg);**

147.204 **Refrain from outlawing religious groups as "extremist" and ensure them the right to fully practise their religion or belief (Finland);**

147.205 **Repeal the 2013 law which criminalizes "insult to the religious feelings of believers" (France);**

147.206 **Observe constitutional guarantees of freedom of religion and ensure religious groups are not subject to discrimination (Australia);**

147.207 **Step up efforts to promote and protect freedom of religion or belief, including by ensuring the freedom of all individuals to establish and maintain religious, charitable or humanitarian institutions (Brazil);**

147.208 **Take further steps to address human trafficking, including through strengthened international cooperation, and enhance efforts to provide assistance to victims of human trafficking (Sri Lanka);**

147.209 **Continue taking active national and international measures against trafficking in human being (Belarus);**

147.210 **Make further efforts to fight organized crime, including the fight against trafficking in human beings (Armenia);**

147.211 **Take further measures to effectively combat trafficking in human beings, especially regarding vulnerable groups such as women and children, and improve assistance to the victims of trafficking (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

147.212 **Introduce a national action plan on human trafficking (Bahrain);**

147.213 **Continue the efforts to enable tangible progress in combating trafficking in persons (Turkmenistan);**

147.214 **Continue to provide support to the traditional family and contribute to international efforts in the promotion and preservation of traditional ethical and family values (Egypt);**

147.215 **Ensure the implementation of measures provided by the framework for the State family policy of the Russian Federation up to 2025 (Belarus);**

147.216 **Introduce nationwide social security for its population (Nicaragua);**

147.217 **Introduce a social security system for its citizens (Cuba);**

147.218 **Strengthen ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring the implementation of the economic, social and cultural rights of its citizens (Cuba);**

147.219 **Continue efforts aimed at unemployment reduction, inter alia, by improving relevant training programmes (Egypt);**

147.220 **Take measures to promote equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and occupation at all levels of responsibility (Algeria);**

147.221 **Invest efforts in decreasing the unemployment rate among young people in rural parts of the country (Serbia);**

147.222 **Continue promoting policies to increase job opportunities for young people in rural areas (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

147.223 **Continue to take active policy measures to enhance employment, in particular to raise the youth employment rate in rural and remote areas (China);**

147.224 **Continue implementing targeted social support policies aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing the labour prospects of its citizens (Singapore);**

147.225 **Continue to take appropriate measures to increase people's income and promote poverty reduction (China);**

147.226 **Continue to take measures to ensure social equality and to reduce gaps in terms of the well-being of the population in urban and rural areas (Uzbekistan);**

147.227 **Continue to vigorously develop its health care to increase life expectancy (China);**

147.228 **Strengthen programmes aimed at promoting the right of individuals to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health, especially those aimed at reducing the consumption of tobacco and alcohol (Syrian Arab Republic);**

147.229 **Prohibit non-consensual medical interventions performed on intersex people until the person in question is old enough to grant their free and informed consent, unless the intervention is absolutely necessary for the development of their vital functions (Spain);**

147.230 **Continue taking measures to improve and facilitate access to health services in remote and rural areas (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.231 **Continue to take appropriate measures to reduce levels of cigarette smoking and alcohol consumption as part of the advancement of programmes promoting the right of every person to the highest attainable level of physical and mental health (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

147.232 **Implement the necessary steps to guarantee children access to basic and free education, particularly those from rural areas and vulnerable groups (State of Palestine);**

147.233 **Continue efforts to facilitate children's access to free basic education, especially those in rural areas and from disadvantaged groups (Algeria);**

147.234 **Ensure universal access to quality education (Philippines);**

147.235 **Endorse the Safe Schools Declaration and its guidelines (Argentina);**

147.236 **Consider taking measures aimed at increasing the efficiency and accountability of the public service delivery system in the context of the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (Azerbaijan);**

147.237 **Strengthen the legal framework to combat human trafficking, which affects women and children in particular (Poland);**

147.238 **Take all necessary measures to prevent violence and intolerance against women, whether racist, xenophobic or based on sexual orientation,**

guaranteeing the rights of each and every one of them without discrimination (Switzerland);

147.239 **Continue efforts aimed at combating discrimination against women and fighting violence against them (Tunisia);**

147.240 **Strengthen governmental measures to eliminate violence against women and girls (Chile);**

147.241 **Take effective steps to address domestic and sexual violence against women and girls, including through ensuring all perpetrators are prosecuted and punished (Botswana);**

147.242 **Take all necessary measures to investigate allegations of domestic violence and prosecute perpetrators of this violence (Burkina Faso);**

147.243 **Continue efforts to protect women's rights and to prevent domestic violence (Viet Nam);**

147.244 **Redouble efforts to eradicate violence against women, particularly domestic and sexual violence (Peru);**

147.245 **Develop a comprehensive framework for the elimination of sexual and domestic violence against women and children (Cyprus);**

147.246 **Continue its efforts to ensure access to justice for women and girls who have been victims of domestic and sexual violence (Gabon);**

147.247 **Continue to take effective steps aimed at combating violence against women (Romania);**

147.248 **Continue efforts to combat discrimination against women at all levels (Bosnia and Herzegovina);**

147.249 **Enact and implement measures to promote and protect gender equality and women's empowerment and to fight discrimination on the grounds of gender (Brazil);**

147.250 **Implement measures to combat discrimination and violence against women, developing strategies to eradicate patriarchal attitudes and stereotypes regarding the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Uruguay);**

147.251 **Take the necessary measures to combat stereotypes concerning the roles and responsibilities of women and men in the family and in society (Afghanistan);**

147.252 **Fully implement the 2017–2022 national strategy on action for women in order to prevent violence against women, address gender stereotypes and guarantee women's full and equal participation in decision-making (Namibia);**

147.253 **Keep up its efforts in implementing the national strategy on action for women 2017–2022 to create the conditions for the full participation of women in political, economic, social and cultural spheres of life (Bangladesh);**

147.254 **Continue its efforts to implement the national strategy on action for women for the period 2017–2022, which aims to create the conditions for the full and equal participation of women in the political, economic, social and cultural domains of social life (Sudan);**

147.255 **Promote the implementation of the national agenda 2021 with a special focus on supporting the participation of women in public life (United Arab Emirates);**

147.256 **Continue to take effective measures to promote women's rights and their political participation in decision-making (Nepal);**

147.257 Implement programmes to enhance women's awareness of their rights and the remedies available to them to protect their rights (Philippines);

147.258 Ensure that sufficient resources are allocated for the full and effective implementation of the national strategy on action for women (Singapore);

147.259 Make efforts to eliminate gender-based stereotypes that restrict women's education and social participation (Republic of Korea);

147.260 Strengthen labour legislation with a view to mainstreaming the gender perspective and ensuring that such legislation does not discriminate against women in their professional careers (Mexico);

147.261 Continue efforts to promote women's access to the labour market (Iraq);

147.262 Take concrete measures in order to put an end to discrimination against women, especially by abolishing the list of professional occupations which are prohibited to them (Belgium);

147.263 Repeal the list of professions prohibited for women and ratify the Istanbul Convention of the Council of Europe (France);

147.264 Strengthen measures aimed at promoting equal opportunities for men and women in terms of employment and profession (Côte d'Ivoire);

147.265 Continue implementing policies aimed at creating the conditions for the full and equal participation of women in society (Angola);

147.266 Ensure access for all women and girls, in particular in rural areas, to basic health-care services (Afghanistan);

147.267 Continue its efforts aimed at the elimination of child labour (Azerbaijan);

147.268 Step up work to combat trafficking in children and their sexual exploitation (Kyrgyzstan);

147.269 Take measures to ensure the elimination of the sale and trafficking of children, through investigations and robust prosecutions of persons engaging in those crimes, as well as the provision of rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Thailand);

147.270 Strengthen efforts to provide for the rehabilitation and social reintegration of child victims of trafficking (Maldives);

147.271 Continue efforts to protect children from violence and sexual exploitation (Tunisia);

147.272 Pursue efforts to combat the exploitation and sexual abuse of children (Peru);

147.273 Continue the efforts to prevent all forms of violence against children and adolescents, including sexual abuse of minors, and ensure their access to justice and reparation (Ecuador);

147.274 Continue to provide the necessary support and opportunities for children to enjoy their full human rights (Lao People's Democratic Republic);

147.275 Continue to consolidate actions and programmes aimed at the promotion and protection of the rights of the child (Sri Lanka);

147.276 Continue efforts to protect the rights of children (Malaysia);

147.277 Effectively provide the Office for the Commissioner for Children's Rights with adequate resources in order to promote and protect all children's rights (Namibia);

147.278 **Continue efforts to provide State support to families with children and improve their living conditions, including through increasing pensions (Pakistan);**

147.279 **Put an end to corporal punishment towards children in any form and in any area of society, and promote non-violent alternatives as disciplinary measures (Uruguay);**

147.280 **Enact legislation in order to explicitly prohibit corporal punishment of children in all settings, including at home (Montenegro);**

147.281 **Continue to work towards reducing the number of children, including children with disabilities, living in child-care institutions. Focus on supporting parents in fulfilling their responsibilities in respect of their children (Egypt);**

147.282 **Further improve mechanisms for the prevention of dissemination of information inciting children to commit an offence that endangers human life and health (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

147.283 **Continue ongoing efforts aimed at ensuring the realization of the rights of children to preschool education (Islamic Republic of Iran);**

147.284 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of children, persons with disabilities, elderly people and other vulnerable groups (Bulgaria);**

147.285 **Continue to assist and promote the employment of persons with disabilities (Lao People's Democratic Republic);**

147.286 **Prioritize promoting and protecting the rights of people with disabilities (South Africa);**

147.287 **Enhance legal frameworks and social programmes serving the most vulnerable groups, particularly children within their families and persons with disabilities (Lebanon);**

147.288 **Continue to take measures to provide social assistance to the population, in particular persons with disabilities, retired people, children and women (Libya);**

147.289 **Continue to ensure the education, social adaptation and social integration of children with disabilities (Pakistan);**

147.290 **Review and enhance the system of support available to families of persons with disabilities (Cyprus);**

147.291 **Strengthen the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, including by expediting the adoption of the draft federal law, and provide wheelchair users with the unequivocal right to unhindered access to apartment buildings (Hungary);**

147.292 **Continue to take measures to defend the rights of elderly people and people with disabilities (Uzbekistan),**

147.293 **Step up efforts to promote and preserve the languages of indigenous peoples, including through the education system and via the adoption of relevant measures to safeguard intangible cultural heritage (Nicaragua);**

147.294 **Strengthen the legal framework to ensure the sustainable socioeconomic and cultural development of indigenous peoples (South Africa);**

147.295 **Continue to actively involve the representatives of indigenous peoples in international activities relating to the protection of their rights (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**

147.296 **Continue strengthening policies for the promotion and protection of indigenous peoples' rights (Plurinational State of Bolivia);**

147.297 **Improve the precarious situation of indigenous peoples (Estonia);**

147.298 Harmonize the various laws on the rights of indigenous peoples, particularly regarding access to land and natural resources, and pay specific attention to the protection of their natural environment (Hungary);

147.299 Take further concrete and effective steps towards the protection and social inclusion of all minority groups (Malaysia);

147.300 Take additional measures to decrease statelessness among representatives of minority groups (Serbia);

147.301 Continue extending social support measures and benefits to minorities (India);

147.302 Continue to provide support to all of its ethnic minorities in preserving their languages, cultures and traditions (Indonesia);

147.303 Continue measures for the elimination of discrimination against the Roma population (Peru);

147.304 Take further measures to enhance the integration of migrants (Viet Nam);

147.305 Strengthen the implementation of policies to reduce the number of unregistered persons, especially stateless persons, refugees, holders of temporary residence permits and individuals belonging to certain minority groups (Angola);

147.306 Step up efforts to end statelessness, especially by establishing safeguards to guarantee birth registration to all children born in the country, including stateless children and those belonging to minority groups (Thailand);

147.307 Use its influence to facilitate unimpeded access by international observers to Crimea, eastern Ukraine and the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Australia);

147.308 Implement the relevant General Assembly resolutions on the territorial integrity of Ukraine and on Crimea (Ukraine);

147.309 Repeal laws of the Russian Federation imposed in occupied Crimea and respect the laws in force in Ukraine (Ukraine).

148. In the view of the Russian Federation, the recommendations listed below are not relevant since they are not factually correct, fully or partially, and do not comply with the basis of the review stipulated by the Human Rights Council in its resolutions 5/1 and 16/21. They will therefore not be considered by the Russian Federation:

148.1 Grant international human rights monitoring bodies full access to all federal subjects of the Russian Federation and territories under its effective control (Norway);

148.2 End legal and political restrictions on freedom of expression, association and assembly against all persons, including Crimean Tatars in the illegally annexed Crimea and in Ukrainian territories under control of armed groups backed by the Russian Federation (Lithuania);

148.3 Provide free and unimpeded access for all international human rights mechanisms to Ukraine's Crimea and Donbas, as well as to Georgia's regions of Abkhazia and Tskhinvali (Lithuania);

148.4 Cease violations of the human rights of the population living in Georgian regions under the Russian Federation's effective control (Georgia);

148.5 Provide full and unconditional access to OHCHR and other relevant human rights monitoring mechanisms to Georgia's Abkhazia and Tskhinvali regions (Georgia);

148.6 Uphold all its obligations under applicable international law as an occupying power in the illegally occupied territories (Ukraine);

148.7 **Fulfil all interim measures issued by the European Court of Human Rights in the cases regarding human rights violations in the occupied Crimea and Donbas (Ukraine);**

148.8 **End its illegal occupation of Crimea and end its support for separatist groups in eastern Ukraine and the Georgian regions of Abkhazia and South Ossetia (Australia).**

149. **All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.**

Annex

Composition of the delegation

The delegation of the Russian Federation was headed by H.E. Mr. Alexander Konovalov, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation and composed of the following members:

- Mr. Alexander Konovalov, Head of the Delegation, Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Mikhail Galperin, Deputy Head of the Delegation, Representative of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights — Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- H.E. Mr. Gennady Gatilov, Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Sergey Antipov — Head's Assistant, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Natalia Antonova, Deputy Director, Department of Integrated Analysis and Forecasting, Ministry of Labour and Social Protection of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Oksana Anufrieva, Assistant, Legal Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Veronika Ataulina, Deputy Head of Section, Administration of the Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Valery Boyarinev, Deputy Director, Federal Penal Correction Service;
- Ms. Ekaterina Dobrodeeva, Head of Section, Department for the Development of Small and Medium-Sized Businesses and Competition, Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Oleg Dun, Senior Prosecutor, General Department for Criminal Court Proceedings, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Abdulgamid Bulatov, Head of Division, Federal Agency on Ethnic Affairs;
- Mr. Aleksei Goltiaev, Senior Counsellor, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Artem Kiryanov, First Vice-President, Commission on Public Control, Public Expert Examination, and Cooperation with Public Councils, Civic Chamber of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Vitaly Kokh, Deputy Head, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Marina Korunova, Deputy Director, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Olga Kuksina, Assistant, International Department, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Anna Kuznetsova, Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Yuriy Martynov, Senior Expert, Main Directorate of the Military Police, Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Yuriy Mikheev, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;

- Ms. Olga Savina, Senior Expert, General Administration for Protection of Public Order and Interaction with Executive Authorities of the Russian Federation Constituent Territories, Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Julia Shekhovtsova, First Deputy Head, General Department for Criminal Court Proceedings, Prosecutor General's Office of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Tatiana Shlychkova, Head of Section, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Evgeny Silyanov, Director, Department of the State Policy in the Sphere of Children's Rights Protection, Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Pavel Smirnov, Assistant, Office of the Representative of the Russian Federation at the European Court of Human Rights – Deputy Minister of Justice of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Svetlana Solovyeva, Director, Legal Department, Ministry of Healthcare of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Andrey Timofeev, Deputy Head, Main Organizational and Inspections Department, Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Alexey Tsygankov, Deputy Director, Department of Government Policy in the Sport Area and International Cooperation, Ministry of Sport of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Nigina Umarova, Head of Section, Legal Department, Ministry of Culture of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Evgeny Ustinov, Counsellor, Department for Humanitarian Cooperation and Human Rights, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation;
- Ms. Larisa Vertaeva, Head of Section, Office of the Children's Rights Commissioner for the President of the Russian Federation;
- Mr. Dmitry Vorobiev, Third Secretary, Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Mr. Nikita Zhukov, Deputy Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations Office and other international organizations in Geneva;
- Ms. Maria Zinovieva, Senior Expert, Department of Economic Law, Ministry of Justice of the Russian Federation.